3: Anonymous U-4 (no date) 1920 RH1 Caucasia RH1

(3) Fisheries

228 The fisheries off the Caucasian shore of the Caspian
226 Sea are an extremely important source of revenue, and employ large numbers of men, though of late years the more valuable kinds of fish have decreased greatly both in numbers and in size. The catch of *puzanka*, a small variety of herring, off the coasts of Daghestan and Terek averages about 44,000 tons a year, while in 1910 it reached 80,000 tons, with a value of £1,000,000. Owing, however, to the deficiency of means of communication between the Terek coast and the commercial centres of the country the industry is far less profitable than it should be to those engaged in it.

The *sturgeon* fishing in the River Kura, which has its centre at Salyani, is the richest in the world. The bank fishery at the mouth of the river produces from 160 to 240 tons of *caviare*, worth from £75,000 to £150,000 a year, while the total production of the river averages 320 tons. There is ample cold storage accommodation.

The Caspian Sea fisheries are divided into plots, which are let by auction by the Government. In 1910 two large firms obtained two-thirds of these, and a combine of all the Caspian fisheries was expected to follow.

The Kuban Cossack fisheries in the Sea of Azov give some 350 to 400 tons a year, with an average value of over £50,000. The output from Chernomoria in 1911, the only year for which figures are available, was 880 tons of fish, of which 260 tons were herrings and 170 tons were flat fish; the value was £15,000.

All the streams of the Caucasus abound in fish; trout, salmon, and various coarser varieties are caught in large quantities. The total number of fish caught in Caucasian waters in 1911 was, in round figures, 2,400,000 salmon and sturgeon, and 232,000,000 other fish. The total output of *caviare* in the same year was 418 tons.

3: Anonymous U-4 (no date) 1920 RHI Caucasia Rhi

228 The *caviare* industry of the Caspian littoral is declining, but is still important (see p. 62).

339 *Cement* is made at Novorossiisk, Gelendjik, Tuapse, and Yeisk. It is used for lining oil wells, and also for harbour works and other purposes. There were nine large cement factories at Novorossiisk in 1917, with an annual output of 4,600,000 barrels, the most important being the Black Sea Cement Manufactory, the Franco-Russian Cement Manufactory, and the Zep Cement Works.

282 *Leather-work* is a fairly extensive industry, of which the chief centres are Alexandropol, Elisavetopol, Shusha, and Tiflis. Tanning is done at Tiflis, and saddlery is well made in Daghestan and the Black Sea districts.

391 *Metallic and Allied Industries.*—The copper and zinc smelting works have already been mentioned (see pp. 63–64 and 67). There are iron foundries at Ekaterinodar, Baku, Tiflis, Batum, and Armavir. 'Colonist' reaping machines are made at Novorossiisk, and galvanized iron roofing and hardware goods at a factory at Baku. Among manufactures subsidiary to the oil industry are those of oil-cases and oil-cans, carried on at Baku and Batum, and of wire rope, carried on at several factories at Baku. The manufacture of small-arms, once a flourishing industry, is declining, but is still carried on at Tiflis and Nukha and in the bazaars of Daghestan and Sukhum. The number of skilled native workers in enamel, filigree, and inlaid metal-ware is also decreasing.

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256 The *milling* industry is second in importance only to the refining of oil. There are many flour-mills worked by water-power; those in Stavropol produce 300,000 tons of flour per annum, and those in Kuban, about the same amount; the mills of the Black Sea district give some 20,000 tons yearly. Besides the flour-mills, there are also mills for crushing sunflower seed, linseed, and cotton seed.

382 The *oil refineries* are the most important manufacturing enterprises in the country. They exist at Baku,

255 canning areas are Georgia (the Kutaisi-Gori area), Armenia (around Yerevan and Megri), Azerbaijan (Zakataly, Kuba, Lenkoran'), and Nakhichevan' (Ordubad).

234 Milk industry centers: The most important centers are around the health resorts, especially Sochi and Mineral'nyye Vody.

253 Meat packing and canning centers: Con-
255 centrated mostly along the northern slopes of the Greater Caucasus. The other noteworthy meat-packing area is in Armenia (Leninakan, Yerevan).

•228 Fisheries, centers of fishing industry:
255 The most important fisheries are along the shallow waters of the Caspian Sea, in the delta of the Volga River, and along the mouth of the Kura River. Its low salinity and its micro-organisms make the Caspian Sea the richest fishing ground of the USSR. The fisheries of the Caspian Sea provide 35% of the Russian output. The chief fishing centers are around Astrakhan', Lopatin, and Makhachkala. The second most important fishing area of the Caucasus is in the shallow waters of the Sea of Azov. These fishing grounds also abound in fish and the catch is four times as great as in the Black Sea. The center of the Azov area is Yeysk. The fishing grounds of the Black Sea coast are less important, while the fishing in Lake Sevan in only for local consumption. The centers of the fishing industry and of fish canning are located in the fishing areas. The foremost center of the fishing industry on the Caspian coast, and in the whole USSR, is Astrakhan'. Astrakhan' also

228 255 has the largest fishing canneries in the USSR. The other centers follow the coast as far as Astara. The fishing industry and fish canning of the Azov area is centered in Azov, in Yeysk, and in other cities and towns along the coast.

274 Wine and cognac industry centers: The most important centers are located in Armenia, in Georgia, in Dagestan, in the littoral sections of the Krasnodar Kray, and finally around Novocherkassk. The Armenian wine industry, centered mostly around Yerevan, is centuries old. In Georgia, the Imeretian and Kakhetian wines are world-famous. In Dagestan: Buynaksk, Makhachkala, and Kizlyar (Groznyy Oblast) are the important centers of the wine industry. In the Novorossiysk area, the champagne of Abrau-Dyurso is noteworthy. The center for the famous Cossack wines is Novocherkassk.

Tea industry centers: These are located in the tea-growing areas. One finds the most important tea-drying plants in Kolkhida, and in the Abkhaz and Adzhar Republics. The tea industry center of the Krasnodar Kray is Dagomys, the center of the Azeri tea industry is at Lenkoran'.

274 Mineral water bottling centers: The chief centers are Yessentuki in the North Caucasus and Borzhomi in the South Caucasus.

277 Tobacco factories: Centered mostly in the western parts of the Caucasus. In the South Caucasus, the factories at Batumi, Sukhumi, and Yerevan are especially important. In the North Caucasus, the tobacco factories are centered around Krasnodar, Sal'sk, and Rostov.

b. 57 Fisheries

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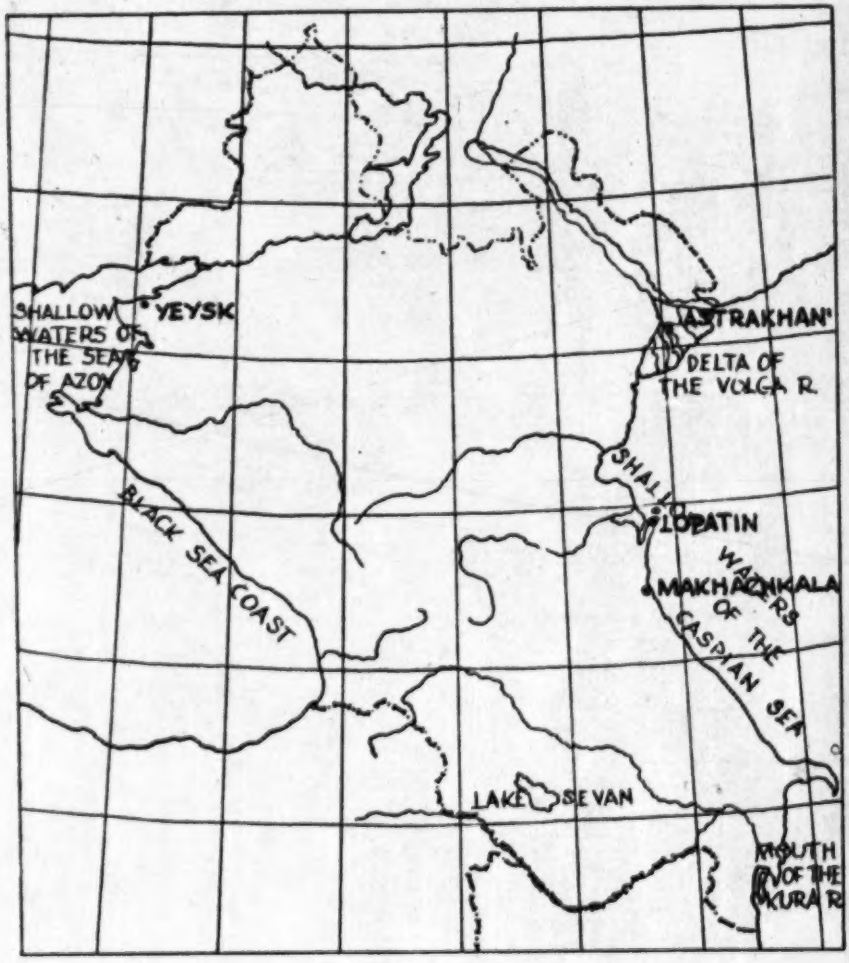

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b. 56 Fishing Industry and Canneries

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